

## DIGGS IS GUILTY, VERDICT OF JURY

Former State Architect Convicted Under Mann White Slave Law.

MAXIMUM PENALTY 5 YEARS

Defendant Is Mercilessly Denounced in Closing Argument of Prosecution.

San Francisco, Cal., August 20.—In closing with Marsha Warrington from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nev., Maury I. Diggs, former State Architect of California, was guilty of violating the Mann act, which makes it a felony to transport women for immoral purposes from one State to another. This was the verdict to-night of the jury that tried him. Five years in the Federal penitentiary is the maximum penalty. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

At 6:30 o'clock the members of the jury were taken to a near-by hotel for dinner. Less than an hour was taken for the meal, and at its conclusion the jurors returned to their deliberations. Judge Van Fleet, in delivering his charge to the jury, expressed the opinion that the government had presented a clear case, but told the jurors that they themselves would have to decide whether the evidence presented was sufficiently strong to warrant conviction.

Approached by Woman.  
One of the most sensational incidents of the trial occurred just before the case was placed in the hands of the jury, when William Bliss, one of the jurors, admitted that he had been approached by a woman, who tried to influence him in favor of the defendant.

Immediately after Bliss had acknowledged that he had been approached, Judge Van Fleet compelled him to divulge the woman's name to the United States marshal. He said it was Mrs. Charles D. Lane, and her address was 122 West Clay Street. Mrs. F. Drew Caminetti, wife of Diggs's co-defendant, is said to be looking up Mrs. Lane.

"A woman came up to me in the telephone," said Bliss when questioned by the court, and asked me how I stood with the newspapers. I knew the woman. I told her I stood all right with the papers. Then she said to me, 'I would like to buy a mine, and I understand that you have one for sale.'

"At that I told her that I did not propose to talk with her further, and that ended our conversation."

The court asked the juror whether the woman's message had changed his frame of mind. He replied in the negative.

With Bliss's recital concluded, Judge Van Fleet proceeded to question every one of the jurors, asking each whether he had been approached in any way.

The prosecution ended its opening argument before the noon recess. At 2 o'clock Delvin then opened the defense. He concluded soon after the afternoon session began. The prosecutors made Diggs the target for one of the most scathing denunciations ever heard in a courtroom.

During the merciless denunciation by Roche and Sullivan, the defendant was a sullen listener. At the side of the defendant sat his wife and baby. Just behind her was his mother, father and two sons.

The women of the Diggs party were exceedingly perturbed by the proceedings, and several times their eyes glared at the attorneys who abused the state of the desertion of Mrs. Diggs and the ruin of Miss Warrington. Mrs. Diggs sat bravely by the side of her husband until the ordeal ended, and gave way to an anteroom for the verdict of the jury.

With a masterly marshalling of facts, Roche and Sullivan stripped the defendant of every shred of sympathy. They explained to the jury the defendant's explanation of his flight to Reno with Miss Warrington, and bared in merciless words Diggs's desertion of his young wife and baby girl at the time of the Reno escapade. Roche told of the many crimes in the Sacramento office of Diggs, admitted by the defendant on the witness stand, and accused him of betraying many other girls besides Marsha Warrington.

In summing up for the defense, Attorneys Coghlan and Delvin declared that the government's case charging violation of the Mann white slave law had completely collapsed. They contended that the defendant had been misled by the attorney who had taken him to Reno with Miss Warrington, and bared in merciless words Diggs's desertion of his young wife and baby girl at the time of the Reno escapade. Roche told of the many crimes in the Sacramento office of Diggs, admitted by the defendant on the witness stand, and accused him of betraying many other girls besides Marsha Warrington.

Prosecutor Sullivan, who made the closing address for the prosecution, concluded his burning of the case shortly before 5 o'clock. Judge Van Fleet then delivered his charge to the jury, and the twelve men at once retired to deliberate the evidence.

The judge's charge to the jury was a surprise to the defense. He told the jury that the prosecution had proved the case of white slavery, but that it was up to the jury to decide whether the evidence was strong enough to bring about conviction.

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Tickets also good (from and to Richmond only) on the Hampton Road, leaving Richmond 9 A. M. and leaving Norfolk 4:15 P. M., on Monday and Saturdays. Limit Monday following.

## SENATORS HOPE TO IMPROVE BILL

They Are Considering Possible Changes in Currency Measure.

CONFIDENT OF PASSAGE

House Completes General Debate and Is Ready to Complete Amendments.

Washington, August 20.—While Democrats of the House were thrashing out differences over the administration currency bill in committee today, Chairman Owen and his Democratic associates on the Senate Currency Committee began the consideration of possible changes to be made in the measure when it is taken up in the Senate. Senator Owen visited the House early in the day and held a short conference with the President. He made it clear later that he expected to support the administration bill, but that he held himself free to recommend such changes as he considered advisable. His suggestion yesterday to members of the committee that changes might be necessary in the plan for regional currency banks caused general comment in congressional circles to-day.

Changes Suggested.  
The meeting of the Democratic members of the Senate committee to-day brought out a number of suggestions for amendments, but no definite plan of action. Senators Shafroth and Hollis, at the conclusion of the conference, expressed confidence that the bill would be passed at this Congress and Chairman Owen said "there was no doubt of it."

believe we will perfect a bill that will be satisfactory to the administration," said Senator Hollis. "I expect to support what is known as the administration bill, but the Senate would not think it had done its duty if it did not improve it."

Among the suggestions considered by the Senate committee to-day was one by Senator Shafroth to drop all present forms of paper currency except the silver certificates and replace them with a plan similar to that for the adoption of a plan similar to that embraced in the Lea bill now in the Senate which would amplify the present Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law. He insisted this would commit the Democratic party to the Aldrich-Vreeland plan and would be politically objectionable; and that it would contemplate the issuance of notes by the banks, a form of currency that he strongly opposes.

General Debate Completed.  
The House caucus completed general debate and will begin the reading of the administration bill and the consideration of amendments to-morrow. The measure now has been before the House more than a week and its consideration probably will not be completed for several days.

Representative Henry introduced in the caucus to-day an amendment to authorize specifically the Federal Reserve banks to rediscount notes or bills secured by warehouse receipts or liens on agricultural products. A similar amendment was reported by the Banking and Currency Committee.

Before the bill passes the House and reaches the Senate it is expected that Democrats of the Senate committee will have agreed upon a general plan of currency reform and will invite the Republican members to join them in the discussion of prospective amendments to the administration bill.

Chairman Glass of the Banking Currency Committee to-day's session of the House caucus, with a vigorous speech denouncing the currency bill by the administration, defended the disputed Federal Reserve bill, and finally vainly offered to yield part of the time allowed for his speech to an opponent who wanted to answer his assertions.

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completed by the Constitutionalists within a short period.

Situation Not Explained.  
Neither the White House nor the State Department have yet been able to explain the startling announcements from Mexico City by Minister Urrutia and their denial by President Huerta and Federico Gamboa, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The theory is gaining ground that President Huerta has a cabinet which is divided against itself, and that President Huerta is getting the better of their communications to the press. In Mexico for issuing bulletins which substantially would be the forerunner of war between the two countries. On the contrary, Urrutia's statements are allowed to go out, and Minister Gamboa practically says that the press misunderstood him. Urrutia, however, is the official authority which was responsible for the statements that Mr. Lind would not be received, and, in fact, he backed up the original statement. An additional feature of the problem, that Mr. Lind was an undesirable, and that he could not be received, is that the State Department is dismissed and President Huerta is dismissed and his proposals from the President of the United States.

The Rejected Propositions.  
Mexico, City, August 20.—The proposals of the Washington government which Mexico rejected in toto were: First, complete cessation of all military operations; second, that President Huerta resign in favor of a president ad interim; third, the fixing of an early date for the presidential elections; and fourth, that General Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency. An additional feature of the problem, that Mr. Lind was an undesirable, and that he could not be received, is that the State Department is dismissed and President Huerta is dismissed and his proposals from the President of the United States.

General Huerta's flat refusal to accede to the four demands would appear to be sufficient reason to consider that the negotiations between the two governments were definitely concluded, but in replying to Washington, the Mexican government has placed the blame of Mexico's civil war upon the United States. He insists that had it not been for President Wilson's refusal to recognize his administration, he long ago would have suppressed the rebellion, and even now, he asserts, the United States could indirectly enable him to restore order in comparatively short time. He asks of the United States government only recognition and the withdrawal of the American battleships.

The last action of the long cipher report prepared by President Wilson's personal representative, John Lind, should have reached Washington to-day, but for three days the American government has been fully aware of the situation. The cipher report, which was a summary sent soon after the delivery of the reply at the embassy.

Frederico Gamboa, Mexican Foreign Minister, and other officials of the government continue to reassure the public by insisting that the purpose—that the negotiations have not been concluded, but on the contrary, are progressing cordially and satisfactorily. The Foreign Minister goes so far as to say that in his opinion the wholly satisfactory arrangement will be reached within a few days.

Mr. Lind and the Mexican Foreign Minister had another long conference to-day, but the nature of the conversation has not been revealed.

FIFTEEN OFFICES REPRESENTED.  
Association of Assistant Postmasters Meets at Lynchburg.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Lynchburg, Va., August 20.—The fourth annual convention of the Virginia Association of Assistant Postmasters was held here to-day, fifteen offices being represented.

The association adopted a resolution calling upon the national association to take the necessary action to remove from postal deposits, so that unclaimed amounts may be trusted to the government.

The officers elected are: president, Stephen C. Pace, Portsmouth; vice-president, James H. Richmond, Roanoke; Hugh H. Lyle, Waynesboro; W. F. Cornman, Rural Retreat; secretary-treasurer, T. Albert Wilkinson, Norfolk.

The next annual convention was fixed for August 5, 1914, at Lynchburg.

Close for Hour of Funeral.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Danville, Va., August 20.—As a token of respect to James R. Joplin, the dead president of the First National Bank of Danville, all of the other banks of the city will close their doors from 11:30 o'clock to 12:30 o'clock to-morrow, this being the hour of the funeral.

GETS FOUR YEARS IN PRISON.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Danville, Va., August 20.—Lewis Phelps, who attempted to wreck a train on the Southern Railway, was sentenced here last May by placing explosives on the track, the attempt proving nearly successful, was tried to-day at Danville, N. C., and given four years in the penitentiary at Raleigh.

The evidence of the doctor's case was conclusive. Only the rare presence of mind of the engineer, who discovered the ties just in time to prevent the collision, saved the loss of many lives.

Boils Are a Bad Indication

With S. S. S. You Can Tell Poisoned Blood-Is Gone.

The appearance of boils leads many people to consider them a sign of serious constitutional trouble. It is a sign to signify a condition of sick blood. It sounds queer to take a blood bath, but that is precisely the effect when you use that remarkable remedy, S. S. S. It has the peculiar action of soaking through the intestines directly into the blood. In a few minutes its influence is at work in every artery, vein and tiny capillary. Every member of every organ of the body, every emunctory, comes in effect a filter to strain the blood of impurities.

And best of all, this remarkable remedy is entirely harmless to the stomach. You can get S. S. S. at any drug store. It is a standard remedy, recognized everywhere as the greatest blood antiseptic ever discovered. Beware of any effort to sell you something claimed to be "just as good."

peculiar case and you desire expert advice, write to The Swift Specific Co., 125 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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## TAX RETURNS SHOW HEALTHY GROWTH

Charlottesville Incomes Double, While Those in Winchester Fall Off.

The past year seems to have been a prosperous one for the people of Charlottesville, as the aggregate of incomes returned for taxation is more than double that of the previous year. On the other hand hard times seems to have struck the town of Winchester, as the aggregate of incomes shows a distinct falling off. A large number of reports from local commissioners of the revenue were received by Auditor of Public Accounts C. E. Moore yesterday, most of them showing a gratifying attention to the tax laws on the part of the officials and a normal and healthy increase in taxable values. Two districts in Patrick and one district in Caroline, Districts Fauquier, Fauquier and Pittsylvania report that they have no citizen living in the district whose income amounts to as much as \$2,000 a year. This does not agree with the enthusiastic reports of the State Commissioner of Agriculture as to the prosperity of these sections.

Tax books received by Auditor Moore yesterday make the following showing:

Alexandria City, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$250,131 \$255,477  
Intangible ..... 1,651,455 1,875,360  
Incomes ..... 85,959 139,483

Lynchburg, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$1,553,919 \$1,694,676  
Intangible ..... 6,589,925 7,566,698  
Incomes ..... 912,403 1,344,379

Danville, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$3,684,342 \$4,505,554  
Intangible ..... 1,788,133 2,271,878  
Incomes ..... 415,802 623,317

Radford, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$367,120 \$301,330  
Intangible ..... 96,630 144,070  
Incomes ..... 3,280 13,813

Charlottesville, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$230,740 \$386,500  
Intangible ..... 681,477 631,014  
Incomes ..... 40,224 83,581

Portsmouth, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$763,389 \$904,738  
Intangible ..... 640,957 490,313  
Incomes ..... 102,283 108,039

Newport News, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$175,000 \$179,850  
Intangible ..... 832,200 1,770,800  
Incomes ..... 94,480 104,420

Winchester, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$247,410 \$255,449  
Intangible ..... 1,261,330 1,366,921  
Incomes ..... 136,473 104,571

Caroline-Madison District, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$146,582 \$162,173  
Intangible ..... 24,605 46,605

Diawiddle-District No. 1, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$252,585 \$267,478  
Intangible ..... 31,951 47,039

Fauquier-District No. 2, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$193,273 \$235,617  
Intangible ..... 95,697 100,844

Fairfax-Prince George, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$26,402 \$268,810  
Intangible ..... 213,432 255,009  
Incomes ..... 21,150 54,432

Fairfax-Centerville and Lee, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$224,325 \$285,218  
Intangible ..... 122,130 126,029  
Incomes ..... 350 1,513

Fauquier-District No. 3, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$546,853 \$587,461  
Intangible ..... 837,627 888,250  
Incomes ..... 17,000 28,050

Fauquier-District No. 4, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$426,302 \$458,039  
Intangible ..... 382,428 464,598  
Incomes ..... 106,633 78,889

Fauquier-District No. 5, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$272,955 \$315,453  
Intangible ..... 120,719 154,332

Nottoway-Blackstone District, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$293,441 \$331,192  
Intangible ..... 313,130 346,921  
Incomes ..... 13,650 17,546

Nottoway-Crewe District, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$167,687 220,520  
Intangible ..... 91,812 168,477  
Incomes ..... 2,900 13,240

Norfolk County-District No. 1, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$1,343,485 \$1,524,245  
Intangible ..... 994,164 1,035,764  
Incomes ..... 154,830 155,480

New Kent, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$150,000 \$205,760  
Intangible ..... 54,500 80,184  
Incomes ..... 5,000 4,600

Nelson-Lovington, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$329,350 \$336,620  
Intangible ..... 1,196,314 1,233,314  
Incomes ..... 100,890 100,872

Nelson-Massie, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$331,165 \$337,620  
Intangible ..... 189,739 210,937  
Incomes ..... 1,100 3,900

Louis County-District No. 2, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$185,603 \$214,565  
Intangible ..... 127,650 170,026  
Incomes ..... 600 0

Page County, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$472,360 \$524,998  
Intangible ..... 292,920 433,336  
Incomes ..... 1,000 2,900

Patrick County-District No. 1, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$166,060 \$167,763  
Intangible ..... 99,579 107,779  
Incomes ..... 1,000 1,000

Patrick County-District No. 2, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$101,726 \$162,265  
Intangible ..... 15,835 30,587  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Patrick County-District No. 3, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$104,611 \$182,945  
Intangible ..... 16,323 41,667  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Pittsylvania County-District No. 2, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$375,770 \$570,740  
Intangible ..... 238,220 352,202  
Incomes ..... 3,000 22,200

Pittsylvania County-District No. 3, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$172,360 \$214,998  
Intangible ..... 73,700 114,408  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Pittsylvania County-District No. 4, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$183,065 \$252,260  
Intangible ..... 129,060 164,914  
Incomes ..... 8,000 7,000

Prince William-District No. 1, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$57,051 \$61,964  
Intangible ..... 288,040 403,378  
Incomes ..... 4,604 15,406

Prince William-District No. 2, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 1, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 2, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 3, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 4, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 5, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 6, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 7, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 8, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 9, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 10, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 11, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 12, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 13, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 14, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 15, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 16, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 17, 1912, 1913.  
Tangible ..... \$170,624 \$219,835  
Intangible ..... 55,820 86,823  
Incomes ..... 0 0

Spotsylvania County-District No. 18, 1